

Saudi prince arrives in Fez

RABAT (R) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal arrived in the eastern Moroccan city of Fez Sunday night with a message from King Fahd to King Hassan of Morocco, the Moroccan Agency said. It gave no further details, but King Hassan sent a message to King Fahd a few days ago which informed sources said was related to the work of a seven-member commission set up at the Arab summit in Fez last month.

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German leader visits Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — East German Head of State Erich Honecker will begin a four-day official visit to Syria Monday during which he will have talks on Middle East developments, questions of mutual interest and bilateral relations, the official Syrian Arab news agency (SANA) said Sunday night. It said Mr. Honecker would have two rounds of talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and will visit a Syrian military base and the Euphrates dam. Palestinian sources said they expected Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat to arrive in Damascus during the next three days to meet with the East German leader. Mr. Honecker is due to leave Damascus on Thursday for official visits to Cyprus and Kuwait.

Finland devalues arakka 6 per cent

Helsinki (R) — Finland's ruling coalition devalued the markka six per cent Sunday and imposed what it described as an extensive price freeze until Dec. 15, was the second devaluation of currency within a week, and came after reports of impending price-scale lay-offs in the important forestry industries sector. The markka was devalued by four per cent Wednesday but its political leaders said later the 16 per cent valuation by Sweden on Friday forced them to review economic policy. Finland and Sweden are trading partners but are also competitors in world markets, particularly in pulp, paper and other forestry products.

Polish underground leaders call for strikes on Nov. 10

ARAWA (R) — Solidarity underground movement leaders called Sunday for strikes and demonstrations on Nov. 10 in protest against Friday's ban on their union the Sejm (parliament). A leader distributed in Warsaw and signed by four union activists who set up a national coordinating committee for the underground led the protests for the second anniversary of Solidarity's legalisation.

and: Reagan's reaction, page 8

Israeli officer wounded in Aley

BEIRUT (R) — Gunmen ambushed a jeep Sunday and wounded Israeli soldier in the mountain town of Aley, where six soldiers and 22 were wounded in an ambush a week ago, an Israeli military spokesman said. Lebanese army sources said Israeli troops had sealed off the area and began searching for the attackers. The Christian radio "Voice of Lebanon" said Sunday night Israeli forces had imposed a curfew on Aley district. It is still not known who was involved in the attack, when gunmen fired on a bus carrying soldiers along the main Beirut-Tunis highway on the edge of the town. The area has been under the control of Israeli forces since the early stages of their invasion of Lebanon.

Reisky meets Bourguiba today

AUSTRIA (R) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, on a one-day official visit to Tunisia, met Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi, the Tunisian News Agency reported. Essebsi said they discussed situation in the Middle East and bilateral relations. Dr. Kreisky, who Monday meets President Habib Bourguiba, said on Saturday that he was pessimistic about Israel's will to reach peaceful solution in the Middle East. Speaking Saturday night at a meeting hosted by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, Dr. Kreisky said failure to find a peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem would bring more troubles and increase the prospect of war. Kreisky said the issue was the central problem of the region.

King, Arafat discuss formula for joint political action

By Samira Kawar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A closed and lengthy round of talks was held Sunday evening between His Majesty King Hussein and visiting Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat. The two leaders further discussed a formula for joint Jordanian-Palestinian political action worked out during their first session of talks on Saturday. After Sunday's talks the King hosted a dinner banquet in honour of the PLO delegation.

On Sunday morning, Mr. Arafat presided over a meeting comprising PLO Executive Committee members Abdul Rahim Ahmad, Dr. Hanna Nasir, Jamal Sourani, Hamid Abu Sittah, Brig.-Gen. Abdul Razzaq Al Yahya and Muhammad Zuhdi Nashashibi. Also attending the meeting was PLO Central Committee member Rafiq Al Natsheh. Discussions during the meeting centred on the results of the session of talks held Saturday between the King and Mr. Arafat. The Jordan Times also learned that the new joint Jordanian-Palestinian political strategy will be put before the Palestine National Council (PNC) for approval during a session expected to be held towards the end of October or in early November in Tunis. But the PNC will only meet after the seven-member follow-up committee formed at the Arab summit conference at Fez has met at foreign minister level in Rabat on Oct. 25 to discuss the results of contacts made by committee members with leaders throughout the world.

within the new framework of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian accord. This joint Jordanian-Palestinian strategy will serve as a basis for the development and implementation of the Arab peace solution proposed by the Arab summit conference at Fez.

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More PLO Executive Committee members are expected to arrive in Amman Monday to join the Jordanian-Palestinian talks and participate in Executive Committee meetings being presided over by Mr. Arafat. Dr. Ahmad Sidqi Dajani will be arriving from Cairo and Mr. Yasser Abd Rabbo will arrive from Damascus. Mr. Mahmoud Abbas arrived from Tunis Sunday evening.

A large numbers of Palestinians in Jordan called on Mr. Arafat at the Guest Palace on Sunday morning to bid him welcome. They included the former mayor of Jerusalem Rouhi Al-Khatib, the former mayor of Halhoul Mohammad Mihlem, Hebron Mayor Fahd Al Qawasmi, Ramallah Mayor Nadim Zarou and Sheikh Rajab Bayoud Tamimi, all deported by the Israeli occupation forces from the West Bank. Flanked by Archbishop Elia Khoury, Sheikh Tamimi and Mr. Khatib, Mr. Arafat said: "This is the spirit of Jerusalem, all of us together like this."

Representatives from the Palestinian camps also visited Mr. Arafat, and he was presented with an embroidered Palestinian peasant dress depicting the Palestinian flag made by young girls from Baq'a refugee camp. As friends, relatives, PNC members and Palestinian intellectuals thronged around Mr. Arafat to embrace him and speak with him, an atmosphere of warmth and informality prevailed over what seemed to be a family reunion.

Asked by a reporter on the state of Palestinian-Jordanian relations, Mr. Arafat said that the PLO "has a strong relation with Jordan, its King and government, and especially its people." He said that the Jordanians and Palestinians were "historically one people in one nation."

At 5 p.m., over 500 people from the Palestinian refugee camps and other parts of Amman thronged the courtyard of the PLO office in Amman, waiting for Mr. Arafat to come and speak to them. They chanted nationalistic Palestinian slogans such as Revolution Until Victory and some of them carried posters of Mr. Arafat. Their frenzy intensified into a maddening stampede as he arrived. Women cried and ululated, and scores of men, women and children pushed and jostled to make visual and physical contact with the PLO chairman.

Addressing the cheering crowd, Mr. Arafat said that the resistance put up by the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the siege of Beirut had once and for all dispelled the myth of the invincibility of the Israeli war machine. Israeli casualties in Lebanon had been greater than the sum total of Israeli casualties in all previous Arab-Israeli wars, a fact verified by (Israeli army chief of staff) Gen. Eitan Barak, who three weeks ago admitted that 2,561 Israeli soldiers had been killed and wounded in Lebanon, Mr. Arafat said. He also reaffirmed the PLO's

position that resistance inside the Israeli-occupied territories will continue.

Referring to the massacre committed by the Israelis and their allies in Sabra and Shatila, Mr. Arafat pointed out that U.S. envoy Philip Habib had given him assurances through the Lebanese government that Palestinian civilians in Beirut would be safe after the withdrawal of Palestinian fighters. He said that he had registered strong protest to the Italian foreign minister that the agreement reached with Philip Habib through negotiations had been broken by the premature withdrawal of the multinational force from Beirut and the Israeli occupation of west Beirut. The Italian minister said this was true but that Philip Habib and Bashir Gemayel had pressured for the withdrawal

of the multinational force 16 days before they were scheduled to leave Beirut, Mr. Arafat said. He concluded that this pointed to the fact that both Habib and Gemayel had plotted the Sabra and Shatila massacres in advance.

The massacres, he said, were aimed at terrorising the Palestinian people and humiliating them into surrender. "But this would not work, because the Palestinians are a people of martyrdom."

Mr. Arafat said the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces had lost 72,000 dead, injured and missing.

"In 1976, 3,500 Palestinians were massacred in Tal Al Za'tar. Another 5,000 Palestinians were massacred in Sabra and Shatila. Such acts would not subdue the Palestinian spirit of resistance,"

which stood fast in Beirut and kept the Israelis at bay for 79 days, a spirit of either victory or martyrdom. Palestinians will continue to give their blood until we reach Jerusalem," he told the cheering crowd.

He paid tribute to the 400,000 Israeli civilians and soldiers who had registered strong protest against the Israeli atrocities in Lebanon. They verified and embodied the true spirit of article 15 of the charter of the PNC which calls for a democratic secular state in Palestine, he said.

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Pym meets Assad

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad told British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym Sunday that Europe held "effective cards" in the quest for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

The official Syrian News Agency (SANA) quoted the President as telling Mr. Pym that Syria was interested in peace, but Israel wanted war. He urged the United States to cut back its arms supplies to Israel.

Mr. Pym arrived Saturday on his first visit to the Middle East since he took office in April. He travels on to Cairo Monday.

SANA quoted Mr. Assad as saying in talks this afternoon at the presidential palace: "Europe, like us, has an interest in peace, and it possesses effective cards in the Middle East peace process."

He did not elaborate, but Syria believes Britain and other European powers can influence Washington's policy on Israel.

"If the Americans are serious about working for peace, they must stop this big flow of arms to Israel, which cannot serve peace," SANA quoted the Syrian President as telling Mr. Pym.

"The search for peace remains the best method, but peace requires the will of all parties, not the will of one party, while war can be the result of the will of one party, as is the case now with Israel," he added.

Saudis warn pilgrims against political activities

BAHRAYN (R) — Saudi Arabian Interior Minister Prince Nayef Ibn Abdulaziz has warned that Muslims who defy a ban on political activity during the annual pilgrimage to Mecca will in future be charged by police, the official Saudi Press Agency said Sunday.

Prince Nayef said 140 people, including the leader of the Iranian pilgrims, Hojatoleslam Mohammud Husseini Mousavi Khoiini, had been deported for violating Saudi rules during this year's pilgrimage which ended last month, but future offenders would be charged, it reported.

The agency said last week that 69 Iranians were expelled from

the kingdom after clashes with Saudi police in Medina on Thursday in which 19 people were injured.

Last month, Saudi police prevented a crowd of Iranian pilgrims chanting slogans from marching through the city of Medina and confiscated pictures of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Prince Nayef accused the pilgrims of violating the spirit of the Mecca pilgrimage and indulging in Iranian publicity.

Prince Nayef also said trouble-makers would not be allowed to return to Mecca unless they changed their behaviour, the agency added.

Swedish navy says spy sub possibly escaped

BERGA, Sweden (R) — A foreign submarine hunted by the Swedish navy for the past 10 days near its Muskö naval base may have escaped into the sea outside the sealed off area.

General Lennart Ljung said Sunday night it was not clear whether the two subs were not in fact one and the same vessel.

The general said: "There has been a submarine within the traps... if it has escaped it is not sure when this happened."

Asked if this in effect signalled the end of Sweden's latest submarine scare, official navy spokesman Sven Carlsson told Reuters: "It might still be here... we are going to continue the search with the same resources."

He said there was a slight possibility the intruder was lying helpless on the seabed with its batteries flat but he thought this most unlikely.

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Military dictatorship ends in Bolivia

LA PAZ (R) — Two years of military dictatorship drew to an end in Bolivia Sunday as the armed forces prepared to hand over power to civilian President-elect Herman Siles Zuazo.

Outgoing President Gen. Guido Vildoso fulfilled one of his last official duties by receiving the heads of more than 40 foreign delegations attending the swearing-in of the new leader.

Hours before the ceremony, supporters of the new left-wing

president gathered in front of the parliament building in Murillo Square.

JVTC

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HOME REPORT

Who is digging in the streets of Amman?

By Ulrika Mossberg
Special to the Jordan Times

The Amman water and sewage systems are presently undergoing a general facelift. The digging, construction and the laying down of pipes all around the city are part of a big undertaking to create a more efficient drainage, wastewater and sewage network. The aim is a system which will be more compatible to the needs of the ever-expanding city of Amman. To the untrained eye, the pipes or equipment used in the construction work might all look the same. In reality, three different systems are being improved and enlarged simultaneously; the potable water distribution network, the waste water system and the stormwater drainage system.

Legally responsible for the projects undertaken is the Amman Water and Sewage Authority (AWSA), resident in a garden encircled shady house on Jebel Hussein near Interior Circle. The general manager for AWSA, Mr. Mohammad S. Kilani, explains that the Authority already for a longer period of time has been working on a general updating of the water and sewage networks commensurate with the growing needs of the city.

"As concerns potable water distribution, technical studies undertaken have shown defaults in the design of the network," says Mr. Kilani. "The system also need to be expanded as regards reservoirs".

"Furthermore, the sewage network need expansion and the sewage treatment facilities are overburdened". Another task for the AWSA is to improve the now incomplete drainage and later usage of storm water. This task is urgent due to the rapid growth of the city, especially the suburbs.

Improved potable water network

Amman got its first potable water pipeline system in the early 1930's. The system had continuously been expanded but has not been able to keep up with the rapid urbanisation. Also, according to Mr. Kilani, a carries technical defaults. The defaults of shortcomings could be attributed to the extremely difficult topography of Amman which the water system constructors has to overcome.

The present water distribution system in Amman could roughly be compared to a two way main street with plenty of smaller tributary streets. From the wells, situated mostly in the lower parts of the town, the water is pumped to reservoirs uphill. After the reservoirs are filled the pumping stops and it is then the reservoirs that provide the water. This sounds pretty simple and could be so on a flat land and with sufficient piping and/or water-supply.

In the existing Amman system however, water is being distributed to the consumers not only

from the reservoirs but while it is still on its way to the reservoirs. Since the distance in height between the pump at the well and the reservoir might be as much as 400 metres, the system may encounter problems.

Due to friction in the pipes, the water pressure decreases in relation to the altitude (the hydraulic gradient).

Also the frequent tapping of the water while it is on its way up to the reservoir decreases the pressure. The result if the pumps are weak is that the higher up the hill the consumer is, the less water he will get. The same is of course true for the reservoirs. As regards Amman this phenomenon is aggravated because of the general occurrence of rooftop tanks.

Whenever the water is pumped to the reservoirs, not only is it tapped for washing up, drinking or other household uses, but also to fill an ever growing amount of water tanks. The result inevitably will be a shortage of water not only for the consumers uphill but also for the reservoirs. This, in its turn causes a general shortage later on, when all consumers have to rely upon the water in the reservoirs.

In order to overcome the present shortcomings of the water distribution, AWSA—in a simplified way of explaining—plans to transform the now existing two way street the so-called raising mainline with its distribution lines into a one way street. The water would, through this new method, be pumped directly from the well to the reservoirs. The next step would then be to pump the water through distribution lines to the consumer's tap.

The second object to the AWSA potable water system renovation plan is to increase the water storage capacity in the city, in other words to increase the number of reservoirs.

New reservoirs will be constructed with a total capacity of 120-250 thousand cbm. The construction of reservoirs will be initiated in 1983, as a second step in the big renovation scheme. As for now, studies are being made by a consultant concerning soil quality, working pressure qualifications and other factors, significant for the project. Invitations to tenders for the reservoirs are expected to be circulated early in 1983.

The first step of the renovation plan is however already underway. It includes the laying down of the main pressure lines through which the water is pumped from the well to the reservoirs. (The raising mainline). Work also includes the installation of pumps.

The pipes laid down are of different sizes depending on either type of line or working pressure needed.

In Amman, where the pumping height might be as long as 400 meters, there are five different so-

called pressure zones demanding different pipe sizes in the pressure pipelines. Pipe size, naturally, also varies depending on the amount of water the pipe is intended to carry. The closer you get to the consumer, the smaller is the pipe dimension needed.

As regards the main pressure lines, they are dimensioned to carry a working pressure varying from six to 40 kilos. Six kilo working pressure is the weight per square centimeter of a 60 metre high water tower. The diameter of the pipes in the main lines vary between 300 up to 600 mm. Distribution lines come in sizes from 150 mm down to 50 mm for some distribution lines to individual houses.

The material used for potable water distribution is usually ductile pipes. The pipes are imported from France, West Germany or Japan among other sources. The actual work of digging and pipelaying including pump installation is carried out by local contractors.

The project now underway, including pressure and distribution lines as well as reservoirs is expected to cost JD 10 million.

Financing will be provided by the Jordanian government, the International Development Association (IDA of the World Bank) as well as U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Sewage treatment to be expanded

As of today, the whole of Amman is serviced for the treatment of all waste-water by one treatment plant. The aluminium plant easily recognisable from far away, is situated along side the highway to Zarqa and the airport. The plant was constructed during the late 1960's and was ready for use in 1969.

The sewage water reaches the treatment plant mainly with the help of gravity. The pipes, which are made of locally produced concrete are of diameters varying from 200 mm wide laterals to manholes of the impressive size of 2 times 1200 mm.

The sewage treatment plant is now overloaded due to the rapid growth of Amman. The plant is therefore presently undergoing "intermediate improvement" carried out by a Turkish construction firm. The sewage treatment capacity in Amman, however, need to grow. The existing plant is going to be embarrassed and another treatment plant planned to be built.

By the end of 1985, a plant functioning according to the same method as the existing plant should be ready for use. A consultant is for the time being studying the project. "But it is too early," says Mr. Kilani, "to say anything about estimated cost nor when invitation to tenders is to be expected."

I write this in part because one of the things that struck me as unusual at the time during my stay in the U.S. was a scene at a restaurant. There was a four year old

boy eating with his father, and carrying on a conversation in the meantime. I could not stop myself from overhearing, and the way the father always answered his son, and always listened to what the child had to say, no matter how silly, really impressed me. I could not but also imagine the same scene happening here, with the father asking his son to shut up and eat in silence.

The second point I want to write about is the absence of any adolescent period to speak of in a child's life. The child is expected to jump from childhood to manhood or womanhood immediately. Any signs of "adolescent" or "teen-age" behaviour are severely criticised instead of rationally dealt with. The teenager is expected to be serious at almost all times. For some reason, it seems we are a society overburdened with seriousness. One should not laugh a lot. One should not divert from the "norm" at any time. How many times do the parents ask their children to "have fun" when they go out instead of "make sure you behave properly". The word "fun" has very bad connotations in our society. It is almost always associated with evil, seldom with innocence.

Years and years after the child has grown up to be a man or a woman, this need to "be childish" and to live his adolescent years

keeps haunting him. For one can only suppress needs for a certain time. Once the man or woman are free from their parents supervision, this need will come out in the open, for it has to take its course and be fulfilled before it can fade away. I have seen time and time again people who were forced to take on responsibilities in life prematurely having a burning desire for "teen-age-like" behaviours, long after their teen-age years were over. One would be surprised that many leave their responsibilities to pursue needs that were forced suppressed in them years ago. I want to again emphasize that these are not necessarily evil needs, just innocent, if childish, ways of "having a good time".

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Randa Habib's CORNER

Sidewalks but no water

In Amman there is a craze for sidewalks. Everywhere gaping holes prove that very soon strollers will enjoy walking on new sidewalks. But everything has a price, and in almost all areas where sidewalks are being erected more or less serious incidents have been reported.

The most common is the bursting of water pipes that transforms the excavations performed by the municipality into real pools. But this is not all; besides the fact that these improvised pools represent a great danger for children of the area, they also deprive the neighbourhood of water until the pipes are repaired.

On the Sixth Circle in Jabal Amman such an incident has been reported. The excavation that caused the bursting of the water pipes took place on Sept. 20.

The people living there reported the incident to the persons concerned and received satisfactory answers and lots of promises. Time passed, complaints increased, excuses too.

"You know we were on holiday for the feast but within two days everything will be settled."

The two days stretched indefinitely. Today the "swimming pools" are still there and the people living in the neighbourhood have to resort to private water tanks to fill their reservoirs.

Moral: To have a sidewalk in front of your house, you should be deprived of water for some time.

Israeli measures against Arab educational institutions are part of expansionist plan'

AMMAN (Petra) — Israel's arbitrary measures against school teachers and educational institutions in occupied Arab territories are designed to force such institutions to close down and their staff and students to leave their homeland," Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal said here Sunday.

Opening a four-day meeting of the Palestinian Educational Affairs Council, Dr. Tal said that "these measures, designed to force all Arab youth to leave their homeland, are part of an overall Israeli plan to achieve its expansionist ambitions in Palestine."

During its four-day meeting, the Palestinian Educational Affairs Council will discuss conditions of schools for Palestinian children in Lebanon in the aftermath of Israel's invasion on June 6, educational institutions in occupied Arab territories, and Israel's measures against Arab schools, staff and curricula and textbooks.

Also on the agenda is a decision by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and its "constant threats" to close schools because of an "alleged deficit" in funds and the effect of such measures on Palestinian refugees.

Taking part in the meeting are representatives from Jordan, Syria, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), the Arab League and the Arab League Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALESCO).

Phosphate Mines Company moves against transgression on property

ZARQA (Petra) — The Jordan Phosphate Mines Company Sunday set up a team to demolish all unlawful buildings on the property of the company and state-owned land nearby.

In a meeting, attended by JPMC directors, representatives of companies charged with building such structures and the acting governor of Zarqa also decided to take strict measures to ensure that no such acts of transgression are repeated in future.

An announcement made after the meeting said all unlawful buildings on JPMC property and on state-owned land nearby will be removed and called on all citizens and companies to refrain from constructing any buildings on state-owned land and warned that the violators alone will bear the losses that may ensue.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Hussein condoles Al Shobaki family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday delegated the governor of Ma'an to take part in a funeral for former Public Works Minister Ahmad Al Shobaki and to convey his sympathy to Al Shobaki family. Prime Minister Mudar Badran also delegated the police director in Ma'an Governorate to convey his condolence to Al Shobaki family. Mr. Shobaki, who died early Sunday, had served in several ministerial posts and one time had been member of the National Consultative Council (NCC).

Kuwait meeting to discuss Arabsat tenders

AMMAN (Petra) — Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director General Mohammad Shahed Ismail left for Kuwait Sunday to attend an extraordinary board meeting of Arab Satellite Communication Organisation (Arabsat) due to open Monday. The board will discuss in its two-day meeting the subject of floating tenders for monitoring stations for the projected Arab satellite. Mr. Ismail said in a pre-departure statement.

Arab Air Cargo Company to expand

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Air Cargo Company (AACC) board of directors discussed in Baghdad Saturday the prospect of expanding the company and transforming it into a major Arab air carrier company, according to a spokesman for Jordanian members of the board. Speaking upon returning from Baghdad the spokesman said that the board of directors headed by the chairman of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, Ali Ghadour, endorsed all the company's by-laws and operation plans.

Aqaba to impose strict hygiene measures

AQABA (Petra) — The Aqaba Public Safety Committee took several decisions in a meeting here Sunday to guarantee cleanliness of the seashore and different quarters of the city. According to the committee's decision, hotels, bakeries, restaurants and sweetmeat shops are to be subjected to scrutinised hygiene and supplies control.

Japanese envoy visits Yarmouk University

IRBID (Petra) — Japanese Ambassador to Jordan Keiichi Tachibana Sunday visited Yarmouk University and met with its President Adnan Badran. They discussed ways of bolstering cultural cooperation between Jordanian and Japanese universities. Dr. Badran briefed the ambassador on the university's plans and programmes and then accompanied him on a tour of the university's engineering workshops, and laboratories.

W.German professor discusses cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — Special education professor at Kassel University in West Germany, Dr. Adrian Kneil, Sunday discussed the prospects of cooperation between his university and the Social Works College in special education for handicapped people at a meeting here with the college's director. Dr. Kneil also gave a lecture at the college on the role of teachers in the field of special education for retarded children. Listening to the lecture was the director of the Goethe Institute in Amman as well as teachers and students of the Social Works College.



Her Majesty Queen Noor inspects patients' records shown to her by Health Minister Zuhair Malhas (to the Queen's right) during a tour of various health centres Sunday (Petra photo)

Queen Noor tours health centres

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday made a tour of several health centres in Amman, Naour, Umm Al Basatin and Madaba.

The Queen, accompanied by Health Minister Zuhair Malhas, first visited the mother and child-care centre at Wadi Surur District. She inspected the centre's act-

ivities and services and met with mothers and children who were seeking health advice. She also met with the centre's staff and was briefed on the centre's needs.

The Queen later called at Naour and Umm Al Basatin where she visited the mother and child-care centres and was briefed on their needs.

During her visit to the government hospital in Madaba, 30 kilometres south of here, the Queen talked to patients and inquired after their conditions. She was also briefed by the staff and the hospital director on the various services and the hospital's needs.

On the contrary, he said, "we find it imperative on us to expand economic projects in rural regions so as to build up its local society."

Also addressing the opening session was United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) representative Salah Jum'a who reviewed the organisation's activities in agricultural development, especially in developing nations.

He laid stress on the role of women in development and in agricultural production.

Another speaker was Mr. Adnan Ra'uf, representative of the U.N. Fund for Population Activities, outlined the role of the fund in social development and the role of women in rural development.

The centre's Director Isam Al Zawawi spoke about the role that the centre can play in cooperation with other organisations in Jordan, and outlined the centre's efforts in developing local communities' health, agricultural, cultural and developmental activities.

Speaking on behalf of the West German Konrad Adenauer Foundation, co-organiser of the five-day conference, was Michael Lange, who said that the foundation carries out socio-economic and educational programmes in West Germany as well as in more than 65 countries of the Third World. Most of the 150 projects the foundation is implementing in these countries are mainly in the field of social development especially in the rural areas, he said.

Mr. Lange said the foundation believes development projects will fail if women are not allowed to participate.

Women, he added, are "essential factors" in raising national production. He voiced the foundation's support for the objectives of the Jordanian Ministry of Social Development which, he said, has taken a "comprehensive and heavy responsibility for integrating women in development."

During the conference participants from seven Arab states and several organisations will study working papers on rural

development, women movements, agricultural extension service and cooperatives as well as vocational training programmes.

Also on the agenda are study on trends in family life education and women's programmes that are being carried out at the 'Allan centre.

The participants are expected to form groups that will submit recommendations for Arab countries to draw up national plans in these fields and to launch cooperation among Arab countries.

Delegates attending the conference come from Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, North and South Yemen and Jordan.

The conference is organised by the Ministry of Social Development in cooperation with the U.N. Fund for Population Activities, FAO and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, all of whom are represented at the conference.

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Present



One river, two banks

THE CURRENT talks between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) form one of the most important loci of the current international effort to prod a negotiated settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute. It is obvious that there will be little movement on the priority of securing a full Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza lands occupied in 1967 without close coordination and political agreement between Jordan and the PLO. The dynamic reality upon which such a process is based is that in the past two decades, the Palestinian people have formed their own, genuine, legitimate political leadership in the PLO, and can deal with the world on their own. The status of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians has been codified in Arab political circles since 1974.

The immediate priority is to translate the political mandate that the PLO has from its people and from the Arabs as a whole into a negotiating mechanism by which the Palestinians can regain control over the West Bank and Gaza and exercise their right to

national self-determination, including, if they so desire, the establishment of a Palestinian state on Palestinian soil. The probability is that the process of Palestinian national self-determination will institutionalise and formalise those close human, social, economic, territorial and political relationships that already exist with the people and land of Jordan. Historical circumstances have meshed the people of Jordan and Palestine so deeply together that it is impossible to try to separate them, and thus what we are likely to see in the near future is Palestinian-Jordanian coordination geared to securing the Palestinians' right to political self-determination, with a separate political identity and entity in Palestine, while formalising the range of close human, economic and cultural ties that bind the two banks of the River Jordan. Palestinian national reconstitution and political self-determination in the West Bank and Gaza, and formal links between Palestine and Jordan, are not mutually exclusive processes; to the contrary, they are mutually reinforcing, and historically logical.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Hussein-Arafat talks are very important

The talks that started on Saturday between His Majesty King Hussein and Mr. Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), are a step of major importance in crystallising the future Jordanian-Palestinian relationship.

It is natural for the two parties at this crucial stage in the Middle East situation to share the responsibility of assessing future moves and outlining a common perspective to tackle issues solidifying the mutual interests of the two peoples.

Jordan is a firm believer in the need for reaffirming the Palestinian identity, as part of its national obligations.

Jordan's belief in the restoration of the Palestinian occupied territories as a prerequisite for practising such an identity is no less imperative. Hence, building up potentials that enhance opportunities for such restoration presents itself as a top priority. This requires an urgent drive at crystallising future relationships for an effective approach in the world arena.

The international climate has witnessed pos-

Al Dustour: Jordanian-Palestinian ties have always been special

It is evident. The Palestinian confrontation of the Zionist aggression is a great stand in defence of Arab nationalism threatened by an invading Zionist enemy.

The lives of the Jordanians which were sacrificed to defend Palestinian soil, with Palestinian youth, who sacrificed their lives on Jordanian soil, tremendously signify the common honourable cause endorsed by our two peoples.

Nevertheless, the political, economic, social and cultural aspects of the lives of our two peoples have interacted beyond recognition. Yet, the prevailing circumstances now make it inevitable for our two peoples to reinforce their joint efforts to repulse unceasing threats by the Israeli aggressor and to sufficiently strengthen moves to foil hostile plans and intentions.

The massacre of the press

By Tareq Masa'rawh
Al Ra'i columnist

ON OCTOBER 1st, the London Guardian published an analysis of another massacre taking place at the same time with that of Sabra and Shatila: a massacre against the press!

The Guardian referred to cases unprecedented in the history of the world press, including Latin America and Africa, particularly after the crisis which the Lebanese press faced following the break-out of hostilities in the country.

The only thing that met no worldwide criticism in Israel for its bloody invasion of Lebanon was the press, said the Guardian report.

The Guardian's report is realistically painful and impressive. The present state of the Arab press has nothing to do with its real role as a reflection of social mobility and thought trends within the framework of democratic institutions.

The start was in the nationalisation measures in Egypt, which we later accepted. Now the press exodus has strikingly become a prominent phenomenon acknowledged as a step forward. Most Arab magazines are published in London, Paris or Cyprus; and the time may soon come when we read our daily newspapers arriving from one European capital or another.

Why?

We call for the reconsideration of all Arab press conditions, and dare suggest some Arab summit enlist the issue on its agenda. Some might find this proposition funny, but we know Arabs among ruling circles who despise the press for not being their vehicle to power. What is the press for if more effective means can be manipulated: assassinations, conspiracies, betrayals and coups d'état, not to mention others.

The spilling of the journalist's blood, as well as filling his pocket with coins do not make the press. It is those whose hands are not burnt in acids before liquidation and those who receive no tips that the Arab press badly needs today.

DE/FACTONOMICS

Jordan's foreign aid is earned

ONE OF the principal characteristics of the Jordanian economy is the need for foreign aid to meet the deficit in the government budget. Since 1921, the budget support has been received annually in increasing amounts. Prior to 1957, it was incurred by the United Kingdom and afterwards by the United States. The oil-exporting Arab countries have picked up most of the budget support to Jordan since 1967 and all of it as of 1980.

Such questions of why does Jordan continue to require foreign aid, how is it used and what are its future prospects can be discussed only in the regional context. To start with, let us consider the main factors explaining the need for budget support.

1. Utilised or even exploitable economic resources are very scarce in Jordan. Its total area is about 90,000 square kilometres of which

87 per cent is arid. Thus, agricultural production is constrained by a small area of irrigated land in the Jordan Valley and some rain-fed farming in the hilly areas. Water resources are being exploited, stored and used more efficiently than before, but their potential magnitude will hardly meet the increasing demand for household, industrial and agricultural uses. Deposits of phosphates and potash are plenty and their production in being actively expanded or initiated.

2. Our comparative advantage in the region should be then in services and industrial production. This is true though with serious limitations. The cost of production of industrial goods and services such as tourism, health, transport and banking is being pushed upward by the customs duties necessary for the budget

revenues, the impact of higher oil prices, and the spill-over of higher wages in the Gulf on our labour cost.

3. Demographic factors have been also crucial in getting the government financing imbalanced. The Israeli occupation of all of Palestine in 1948 and 1967 had forced people to leave with their land and property behind. Israel has been expanding on the basis of Arab land and other resources while shifting the population pressures on others particularly Jordan. No country can easily adjust to, accommodate relatively large influx of people without external support. The demand for public services have risen sharply which led to the expansion in the government current expenditures beyond the ordinary rates. With no other resource to develop particularly where agri-

culture is limited, Jordan's population has invested heavily in education at all levels which has in itself increased the government burden.

4. With the Arab-Israeli conflict remaining unsettled and rather getting more complex in the light of Israeli aggressions and its devastation of Arab resources and hopes for a better future, Jordan feels threatened and has to defend itself. Defence is increasingly expensive in its direct and indirect costs and in its recurring and equipments requirements. The defence of Jordan is also crucial to the security of the neighbouring Arab countries.

5. Jordan is not only faced with limited natural resources, extra-ordinary demographic and economic pressures and military threats. It is also challenged as

an Arab country by an exogenous model of life and development which has been implanted at its borders. Accordingly, the Jordan government has to embark on ambitious programmes of development and modernisation. The current five-year development involves a total investment of about \$10 billion in economic and social projects. The government financing is faced by large claims for development projects since 50 per cent of the total investment has to be met by the government.

The above factors explain why Jordan needs external assistance to support its domestic resources. Some of these factors are significant not only to Jordan but also to the region. However, I shall explain later in more details why actually Jordan is entitled for such Arab budget support and what Jordan contributes in return.

Israel faces problems over what to do with PLO detainees

All depends on what happens now in unstable Lebanon

By Gavin Bell
Reuter

TEL AVIV — Four months after their forces stormed into Lebanon, the Israelis have still not decided what to do with more than 6,000 men they arrested in an attempt to crush the power of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

They keep the prisoners locked away behind the barbed wire and watchtowers of a huge detention centre in southern Lebanon. And an authoritative source in Tel Aviv said: "There is no clear policy yet on these people."

"It depends mainly on what happens now in Lebanon," the source added. "The situation is

still very fluid and unstable." More than 8,000 Palestinians and Lebanese, along with some foreigners, were rounded up after Israel invaded Lebanon on June 6, the source said. Some 2,000 were released after questioning.

Official Israeli policy is to detain only "hard-line" members or supporters of the PLO, or those

who have committed specific acts against the Jewish state.

The source said that several hundred men had so far been judged to be in these categories. Some were expected to be brought to Israel eventually to stand trial.

The detainees included a small group of men known to have taken part in military operations in Is-

rael and along its borders, the source said.

After being screened at an interrogation centre, suspects are taken to the detention camp at Ansar, 12 km west of the inland market town of Nabatiyeh.

There they are questioned further about their activities when southern Lebanon was a stronghold of the PLO and its Lebanon leftist allies.

Humane treatment but...

Israeli officials say there is a strict ban on beating or any kind of physical assault on the detainees. Israel has been keen to show that the occupants of the Ansar camp are being treated humanely.

It has refused to accord the detainees prisoner of war status, saying they were not fighting on behalf of a state or a force that signed the Geneva conventions. In effect, this allows Israel to put them on trial for alleged terrorist activities.

Otherwise they are said to be treated in accordance with the conventions. Officials say the detainees are given provisions for three meals daily, adequate shelter in army tents, clothing and medical attention where necessary.

A Reuters correspondent who visited Ansar in July reported that up to 20 men were crowded into each tent, similar to those that house half the number of Israeli soldiers.

Representatives of the International Red Cross visit the camp regularly and are free to speak with the men without Israeli supervision.

But despite official assurances of humane treatment, the frustration and anger of being penned up without any sign of release has sparked violence behind the barbed wire of Ansar.

Two weeks ago, eight men were wounded when camp guards opened fire to quell a riot not fully explained by Israeli authorities.

When the arrests began in June, local residents complained that some informers were taking the opportunity to settle old scores and innocent people were being detained as a result.

The authoritative source said the Israelis were aware of this problem, and believed they had been able to deal with it.

At the same time, the source said some prisoners had fooled their captors into believing they were innocent.

In one case, a Palestinian freed from Ansar in August is said to have taken part in an attack on an Israeli army vehicle in southern Lebanon two weeks later, in which one soldier was killed and four were wounded. The man was recaptured.

The source said no decision had been taken on the fate of the foreigners in detention, believed to be PLO volunteers. They came from more than two dozen Muslim countries, but their number has not been disclosed.

Other informed sources report discreet contacts between Israeli and Turkish officials on possible repatriation of Turks among the detainees.

Officials of the Justice, Defence and Foreign Ministries are said to be deliberating policy on the detention camp, but so far nothing has emerged. Meanwhile the authoritative source said that more arrests were being made as a result of information from interrogations.

Dear Menachem,
On bombing raids how can you tell the Palestinian terrorists from the innocent civilians?
Puzzled
Dear Puzzled,
If we hit them, they were terrorists!
Menachem

Battle of the dictatorial past versus the democratic future hinges on the Spanish military

month's general election, the third since Franco's death, would amount to a betrayal of the ideals for which he fought in the civil war.

Extreme right parties polled less than two per cent of the total vote in the last general election in 1979 and they have only one parliamentary seat. But their politics inspired last year's failed military coup and the latest plan for an uprising on October 27.

Victors of the civil war and appointed guardians of all the ideals embodied in Franco's brand of Fascism, the army remains to this day the symbol of Franco's forces, typifies the creed of the right.

Favoured reading in officers' messes, it presents daily headlines highlighting what it sees as the disintegration of Spain's unity and a state of virtual war between sepa-

rate guerrillas and security forces.

Frequent references to growing prosperity under Franco gloss over the global economic expansion of the late sixties that benefitted his regime and the world recession which coincided with the advent of democracy in the mid-seventies.

Rising unemployment, nearing 16 per cent of the workforce, pro-

vides fertile ground for the seeds of discontent sown by the "things were better than" slogans of the "National forces", the generic term the extreme right gives itself.

Full employment, order and unity are the themes of the latest party on the right-wing scene—Spanish Solidarity, led by Colonel Antonio Tejero Molina, the soldier who burst onto the world's television screens in his accidentally filmed assault on parliament.

He is now in jail awaiting confirmation of the maximum 30-year sentence handed down in July for rebellion. But a good telephone link, later cut off, with the outside world and frequent visits allowed him to set up the new party last month.

His electoral candidacy was recently turned down on the ground that he is still a serving officer and not eligible, but his party is determined to fight the ruling.

"We will go as far as the international court of human rights," said a spokesman.

Spanish Solidarity joins the ori-

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By Marilyn Odschimar
Reader

MANILA — Burdened by the highest fertility rate in Southeast Asia, the Philippine government is facing the dilemma of how to encourage birth control in a predominantly Roman Catholic country.

As the Catholic Church forbids all contraception techniques except the natural "rhythm" method, government planners and officials are caught between respecting religious values and the economic necessity of curbing population growth.

Torn between religion and economic necessity

In a country where 85 per cent of the 40 million Filipinos are practising Catholics, a dozen children in a family are traditionally counted as a blessing.

The average family has three to four children and 19 per cent of families have seven children or more.

This gives the Philippines one of the fastest expanding labour forces in the world. Some 700,000 workers are expected to come on to the labour market each year between 1983 and 1987.

But with jobs in short supply due to the recession, the country's widening balance of payments deficit and an external debt of \$15.84 billion, their prospects are not bright.

The World Bank, whose loans afloat, insists that only an "intensified and more effective" family planning effort can help lower the spiralling birthrate.

In a confidential paper on the Philippines' 1983-87 dev-

elopment plan, the bank said the number of children born to the average Filipino woman if she were to survive throughout her reproductive years dropped from 5.9 in 1970 to five in 1975. But this was still the highest fertility rate in Southeast Asia, it said.

Population experts in Manila said the World Bank was troubled by the five-year plan's failure specifically to mention a birthrate reduction goal and an organised population control programme.

The bank advised the government that more people should shift from traditional techniques to more efficient methods of contraception.

The experts said the government, under apparent pressure from the bank, is now reconsidering its development blueprint. But it faces opposition from the powerful church, which claims four out of every five Filipinos as members.

The church has already loudly criticised the government's pop-

ulation control commission for giving away free birth control pills, condoms and intra-uterine devices.

The commission, which tried to sidestep church criticism by not recommending any particular method to people, has now switched course and wants to push modern techniques.

But this, if approved, would put the government on a collision course with the Catholic Church.

"The church has a very definite,

unwavering stand," says Cardinal Jaime Sin, leader of the church in the Philippines. "All methods of family planning, except the natural method, are immoral."

The cardinal recently launched a campaign to promote the gospel of natural family planning and to oppose government intervention in the issue.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata, on his return from a World Bank meeting in Tokyo last July to discuss loans for the Philippines, said the country would be confronted with major economic problems if its 2.5 per cent population growth rate was not trimmed to two per cent by 1987.

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WORLD

Warsaw stands by decision to ban Solidarity despite ensuing sanctions

WARSAW (R) — Poland's military ruler Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski has taken a defiant stand against Western sanctions as the United States plans to tighten the economic screw following dissolution of the Solidarity trade union.

Gen. Jaruzelski, in a resolute statement to the Sejm (parliament), defended the decision to close Solidarity. And he also said the stop on credits imposed by NATO states last January had not broken the ailing Polish economy.

Gen. Jaruzelski said there was still a chance that martial law could be suspended before the end of the year, although this would depend on a mood of calm prevailing.

In an apparent veiled warning to Poles not to demonstrate against Solidarity's dissolution, he said the chances of ending martial law this year had been reduced by the anti-government demonstrations all over Poland at the end of August.

Gen. Jaruzelski also announced there were plans to release a substantial number of more than 800 Solidarity officials in internment, many of whom, including union leader Lech Walesa, have been held since martial law was imposed. The top leadership, including Mr. Walesa, were not expected to be among those freed.

Reagan suspends Poland's favoured status

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan, in a swift retaliation to the dissolution of the Solidarity union movement, has decided to suspend Poland's tariff concessions in trade with the United States.

Mr. Reagan chose his weekly nationwide radio broadcast Saturday to denounce the banning of Solidarity by Poland's parliament as a "far reaching" action by the Warsaw martial law government against its own people.

In a strongly worded speech, Mr. Reagan said he was suspending Poland's Most Favoured Nation trade status, a move U.S. officials predicted would have an adverse political impact on that country.

Mr. Reagan also said the United States was consulting urgently with its allies on what other actions could be taken in retaliation.

U.S. officials said the main immediate significance of the action announced by the president would be political, since Poland attached importance to its trade status as a Most Favoured Nation (MFN).

It is the only Warsaw Pact member that has had MFN status on a permanent basis for more than 20 years. The privilege is granted to Romania and Hungary on an annual basis.

The officials said suspension of MFN status would have a long term impact in restricting the growth of U.S.-Polish trade.

Polish exports to the United States amounted to \$200 million annually and officials said lifting of MFN would affect half of this amount.

Most seriously affected, they said, would be textile exports to the United States which amounted to \$20 million in the first six months of this year.

The officials also said it was clear that the Soviet Union had a major responsibility for the situation in Poland but said com-

Pope confers sainthood on victim of death camp

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul Sunday attacked the banning of the Polish Union Solidarity at a ceremony to confer sainthood on Maximilian Kolbe, a Polish priest who sacrificed his life in Auschwitz concentration camp.

The Polish pontiff, speaking before a crowd of 15,000 massed in St. Peter's Square, drew a direct link between Father Kolbe's stand for human dignity and what he called the violation of the fundamental rights of man in Poland.

His voice strained with emotion, the Pope said: "In this solemn day of the canonisation of Maximilian Kolbe, I ask all men of good will to pray for the Polish nation."

Several Polish flags and banners of the free trade union Solidarity, officially dissolved on Friday, followed above the crowd. Some 5,000 Polish pilgrims, many of them depressed in their red and white national costume, were among those present.

The Pope drew cheering and applause from the crowd when he alluded specifically to Solidarity, saying its dissolution "violates the basic rights of man and society."

The church had fought consistently to combat such violations in Poland.

Even before Sunday's ceremony, to which the Pope is known to have attached particular importance, the canonisation of Father Kolbe had become enmeshed with events in Poland.

Polish prime minister Jozef Glemp did not attend because he feared an outbreak of violence following Solidarity's dissolution.

The Pope, standing before the crowd in a red cassock and white mitre, went on: "We pray that in our country the values for which Saint Maximilian gave his life may prevail."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♦ 10
♦ K Q J 10
♦ Q J 4
♦ 10 7 5 3 2

WEST EAST

♦ Q 8 7 3 2 ♦ J 6 5 4

♦ 6 4 3 ♦ A 9 2

♦ Q 8 5 3 ♦ O 10 7 6

♦ 8 ♦ A 9

SOUTH

♦ A K 9

♦ C 8 7 5

♦ A K 2

♦ K Q 6 4

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass

2 NT Pass 3 ♦ Pass

3 NT Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Three of ♦.

The danger hand had all

the entries! But skillful play kept him off lead just long enough for declarer to make his contract.

The main point in the auction is North's bid of three clubs. There are those that consider it a signoff, but don't include us in that group. We don't pretend to be clever enough to know that a hand will make exactly nine tricks in a suit but not eight or nine tricks at no trump. With double stoppers in the unbid suits, South chose the nine-trick game.

West led his fourth-best spade, and declarer captured East's jack with the king. A

thoughtless declarer might lead a heart to the king. East would win the ace and return a spade, and before declarer could get nine tricks the defenders would have three spade tricks and two aces for a one-trick defeat. It is no better to lead the king of clubs from hand. East can win and revert to spades with the same result.

Obviously, East is the danger hand and should be kept off lead as long as possible. With that in mind, the winning line becomes a bit easier to spot. Declarer does not mind losing a trick to West, since West cannot continue the attack on spades without giving declarer a third trick in the suit. See what happens if, at trick two, declarer crosses to dummy with the queen of diamonds and leads a club.

If East rises with ace, declarer will make four tricks in clubs together with two spades and three diamonds, so East must duck. Declarer wins the queen of clubs and now leads a heart. Again, East cannot afford to win, for that would give declarer nine tricks via two spades, three hearts, three diamonds and one club. And East must duck again when declarer leads another heart from dummy. But East's fine defense is to no avail because declarer now reverts to clubs. Whether East rises with the ace or not, declarer is sure of his game — with overtricks.

6

Red Cross tries to get expelled team back inside Afghanistan

GENEVA (R) — The International Red Cross, puzzled by the expulsion of its delegates from Afghanistan this weekend, is consulting the Kabul government to try to gain their readmission, a spokesman said here Sunday.

The four-man team, which returned here from Kabul on Friday night, had only been there since Aug. 14 and seen only 338 prisoners before being asked to leave, Nicholas Summer of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said.

It was the first ICRC delegation to visit Afghanistan since June 1980, when Kabul expelled the Red Cross after two visits to the huge Pol-e-Charki prison to see opponents of the government and the Soviet forces supporting it since December 1979.

"We are still very much in contact with the authorities and hope to get this decision turned around," Mr. Summer told Reuters. "We cannot understand why they have done this."

The Kabul government gave no

reason for asking the ICRC team—three delegates and one doctor—to leave temporarily and gave no hint as to how long it would be banned this time, he said.

After its first round of visits to the 338 jailed for rebel activities or other reasons, the delegation made a preliminary report of its findings on their health, conditions of detention and sanitary needs to the authorities.

Mr. Summer declined to elaborate on the confidential report they made. A similar report on conditions in Pol-e-Charki, the country's largest prison, apparently angered the government and led to the 1980 expulsion.

The spokesman stressed the ICRC considered its work in Afghanistan unfinished.

"We are still very much in contact with the authorities and hope to get this decision turned around," Mr. Summer told Reuters. "We cannot understand why they have done this."

The Kabul government gave no

Raising of Mary Rose hits snag

PORSCOMPTON, England (R) — The recovery of the Tudor warship Mary Rose, the climax of a £4 million (\$7 million) underwater archaeological project, hit snags early Sunday.

Although the hull was raised to the surface during the night, parts of the big steel cage built to support it during the final lifting above the water were damaged.

Margaret Rule, archaeological director of the Mary Rose Trust, said there was still a possibility of raising the hull Sunday or Monday but engineers said the lifting might be delayed several weeks.

Mrs. Rule said there had been no damage to the excavated remains of the ancient hull, which sank in 1545.

When the delay was announced Prince Charles, heir to the British throne and patron of the Mary Rose Trust, had already arrived to see the expected recovery of the warship.

His ancestor, King Henry VIII, was watching from the shore when the Mary Rose went into battle against the French just off Portsmouth and was sunk by bad seamanship and quarrelling officers.

The trust has built and lowered to the seabed a big cradle which will support the weight of the hull when it is hoisted into the air by a (100 metre) floating crane.

The hull will be brought to the surface in a steel frame. But it was discovered early Sunday that one of the legs of the upper section of this frame was bent and could not be linked to the lower section.

Americans disapprove of Reagan

NEW YORK (R) — Only 41 per cent of Americans approve of President Reagan's job performance, according to a new poll conducted by the Gallup organisation for Newsweek magazine.

The poll, made by telephone between Sept. 27-30, indicates that 51 per cent disapprove of Mr. Reagan's handling of the presidency.

The Newsweek survey also shows that Democrats stand to benefit from this dissatisfaction in the Nov. 2 congressional elections. Fifty seven per cent of the respondents said they would like the Democratic candidate to win in their district.

In addition, 54 per cent of the 1,018 adults interviewed said Mr. Reagan's economic policies were worsening their financial situation.

Diplomats in Peking had regarded the timing of the sentences as a display of strength by elder statesman Deng Xiaoping and his wife, Jiang Qing.

The magazine said it was coincidental that eight senior Shanghai leftists were sentenced in August, a few days before the start of the 12th Communist Party congress which reaffirmed current moderate policies.

China's trial of 100

reformist associates in their efforts to purge extremist influence.

The magazine said the trials were free of political interference.

"Our constitution and law of criminal procedure clearly stipulate that our judicial organs exercise judicial authorities independently and are not subject to interference by any organs or individuals," it said.

But diplomats expressed doubt about the independence of the judiciary in a country where the Communist Party controls all aspects of national life.

The magazine also said trials of

extremists "were held publicly

and were attended by the masses.

Just as in other countries, some of the trials were covered by the newspapers and others were not."

Most trials in China are officially considered public, but in practice it is often difficult for casual observers to attend.

China used the trial of the "gang

of four" as a showpiece for the

revival of its legal system, destr

oyed during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76.

Gang leader Jiang Qing and

former Shanghai Mayor Zhang

Chungkuo received suspended death sentences and their two

cohorts were jailed for life and 20

years respectively.

The Swedish navy says it now thinks it has detected two sub-

marines — one outside the fiord

and the other inside.

The Bergen Tidende newspaper in Norway has quoted Norwegian government sources as saying the Swedes had identified the intruder as a type of mini-submarine not seen before, crewed by three men and launched from a mother sub-

marine.

Norwegian officials were una-

vailable to comment and a Swe-

dish staff officer told Reuters:

"It's the first I've heard of it."

But if the story is true it would

explain the presence of two ves-

sels and also the difficulties the

Swedes are having in tracking the

original vessel.

It would also fit in with com-

ments by Swedish ex-destroyer cap-

tain Hans von Hofsten that

he believed the Swedes are dealing

with a new type of small sub, pos-

sibly unmanned.

With the basic questions una-

nswered, however, the field is

wide open for speculation. Swe-

dish newspapers have carried artis-

ts' impressions of a submarine

trying to break out through anti-

submarine nets across the two kilo-

metre wide outlet from the

fiord's northern end.

One question that may be rea-

dily answered is what a spy sub

would be doing near Musko

e. The

Swedes have steadily

refused to speculate on where the

intruder may come from, if it ex-

sists. Swedes here say Sweden takes